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their mothers on the opposite bank, one ran around neighing sorrowfully. Soon this foal of three months came to the bank, and, gazing over the stream, perceived his mother, who was already carried some thousand feet down stream. With a piercing, indescribable cry, and a prodigious bound, he sprang into the water. For an instant he disappeared, then came into sight swimming vigorously towards his parent. Unable to see her for the waves, the young creature, who just before had feared to enter the water, sprang forward by bounds with outstretched neck, neighing at each bound. The mother heard and responded, raised her head and seemed again to care for life. The foal reached its mother, allowed her head to rest on his shoulder as he swam towards shore, and succeeded in saving her. "The horses here have more moral sense than the people," says M. Briot. He who reads the daily papers will be likely to come to the same conclusion as regards other countries than Albania.

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.—The second annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1880-'81, by J. W. Powell, director, is just issuing from the Government press, bearing the date 1883. The volume will be uniform in appearance with the first, and will contain xxxvii—about 500 pages, 77 plates, 714 figures and 2 maps. The following is the table of contents :

Report of the director. pp. xv-xxxvii.

Zuñi fetiches. By F. H. Cushing. pp. 9-46.

Myths of the Iroquois. By Erminnie A. Smith. pp. 47-116.

Animal carvings from the mounds of the Mississippi valley. By H. W. Henshaw. pp. 117-166.

Navajo silversmiths. By Dr. Washington Matthews. pp. 167-178.

Art in shell of the ancient Americans. By W. H. Holmes. pp. 179-306.

Catalogue of collections, etc. By James Stevenson. pp. 307-422.

Catalogue of collections. By James Stevenson. pp. 425-466.

The editorial work on the volume has been in charge of Mr. James C. Pilling, and the reader will feel his obligation to him on every page.

The report of the director is devoted mainly to an account of the operations of the bureau and to abstracts of the papers in the appendix. "The investigations," says Major Powell, "have been pursued in the four great departments of objective human activities, viz., arts, institutions, languages and opinions. The facts in each field of research throw such light upon each other field that one cannot be neglected without injury to the others." The work of the bureau is carried on mainly by specialists in its employ, but collaborators in all parts of the country assist in many ways.

¹ Edited by Professor OTIS T. MASON, 1305 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In addition to the monographs published in the annual report, works of larger range are in preparation for the series of contributions by Dorsey, Gatschet, Riggs, Pilling, Smith and Mason. Field work is reported by Henshaw, Hinman, MacCauley, Smith, Cushing and Stevenson. The following brief abstracts will give some notion of the papers above mentioned :

Since 1879 Mr. Cushing has been a member of the Zuñi tribe of Indians. No other individual in our time has enjoyed greater advantages of becoming familiar with the inner life of savagery.

The Zuñis suppose the sun, moon and stars, the sky, earth and sea, plants, animals and men to belong to one great system of all conscious and interrelated life, in which the degrees of relationship seem to be determined largely, if not wholly, by the degrees of intimacy. It naturally follows that worship relates especially to animals, more nearly related to man than are the remote powers of nature, yet more nearly related to these powers than to himself. Zuñi fetichism seems to have arisen from these relationships. The use of fetiches is chiefly connected with the chase, and the six prey gods are the mountain lion, the bear, the badger, the wolf, the eagle and the mole, answering to the four points of the compass, the upper and the under world. The Zuñi Iliad preserves in archaic phraseology the body of this mythology. It is impossible here to repeat any of the charming myths, which must be read in full to be enjoyed at all. We call the attention of archæologists to the constant presence of the arrow point in the wrappings of the gods and also to what is said about gashes in arrow-shafts on page 10.

Mrs. Smith pursues the same line of study as Mr. Cushing, and having spent much time in the tribes of the Iroquois stock, has been able to collect many new myths. The remarks of the author with reference to a belief in the "Great Spirit" and to the Hiawatha myth are of great importance. Hinu, the beneficent thunder god, holds a conspicuous place in the Iroquois pantheon. Next to him stand the West Wind, the North Wind, Echo and the Great Heads. Atotarho and Hiawatha are classed as demi-gods. The stories of the stone giants are full of interest, as are also those relating to the pigmies. In the chapter on sorcery the author enumerates the varieties of incantation. Chapter iv relates to the origin of phenomena, to which study Major Powell has given the name of savage philosophy; and chapter v is a collection of stories. Chapter vi closes this most interesting production with a brief discussion of religion.

Mr. Henshaw, an accomplished zoölogist, examines carefully the products of handicraft belonging to the Mound-builders, in order if possible to identify the species. The following are his conclusions :

"That of the carvings from the mounds which can be identified there are no representations of birds or animals not indigenous to the Mississippi valley.

"That a large majority of the carvings possess only the most general resemblance to the birds and animals of the region they were doubtless intended to represent.

"That there is no reason for believing that the masks and sculptures of human faces are more correct likenesses than are the animal carvings.

"That the state of art-culture reached by the Mound-builders, as illustrated by their carvings, has been greatly overestimated."

Just as, at a hurdle race, the crowds gather at the wickets to see the horses make the leaps, so the archæologists will be anxious to know how Mr. Henshaw gets over some of our archæological hedges and ditches. Well, the first animal to block the way is the manatee, and all will agree that the leap is effective. The next myth attacked is that relating to the toucan, and what is left of it "is easy of identification. The bird is a common crow or a raven, and is one of the most happily executed of the avian sculptures." The paroquet is treated more kindly, this species having abounded in the Mississippi valley; but the particular paroquet of Squier and Davis is made to step aside. Passing over the remarks upon various well-known forms and the skill shown in the carving, we come to Mr. Henshaw's attack on the elephant mound, concerning which he doubts whether an effigy without ears, tail, tusks or extended trunk can stand for a mastodon. The author throws discredit on the authenticity of the elephant pipes.

This is a very important contribution to archæology. The author depreciates too much the skill of the Mound-builders, but his work is exceedingly timely and will cause a thorough review of Squier and Davis's work.

Dr. Matthews is already well known to anthropologists through his linguistic studies, and in the paper before us gives a charming sketch of the processes, implements, and productions of the silver-smiths among the Navajos. Nothing in all the volume will be read with more pleasure by those who realize that the adoption of new methods among savages, like the unfolding of the embryo, discloses the very life history of civilization.

Mr. Holmes's monograph is a masterpiece. Commencing with the simplest uses of shells among the aborigines for vessels, spoons, celts, cutlery and scraping implements, weapons, agricultural tools; proceeding to consider their employment in ornament as pins, beads, pendants and wampum; he at last brings us to his chapters on the gorgets, where he displays his utmost skill as an artist. The chapter on gorgets is an enlargement of the paper on the same subject printed in the transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Vol. II. The forms discussed and illustrated are the cross, the scalloped disk, the bird, the spider, the serpent, the human face, the human figure. It seems almost aggravating that in the same volume wherein Mr. Henshaw

and effectually disproves the Mexican origin of many animal forms in the mound-pipes, new forms should be described, concerning which the author says that they "must be the offspring of the same beliefs and customs and the same culture of the arts of Mexico."

The last two papers are by Col. James Stevenson. In them are minutely described and profusely illustrated his four thousand specimens of stone implements, clay vessels, and objects made from vegetal substances, collected in Zuñi, Wolpi, Laguna, Acoma, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, Tesuke, Santa Clara, San Juan, Cañon de Chelly, Cuyamunque, Nambé, Pojuaque, Jémez, Silla, Santa Ana, Sandia, San Ildefonso, and from Taos. An excellent map, locating the Pueblos, both ancient and modern, accompanies the paper.

To the archæologist this collection will have great value, but it will still more impress the student of the unfolding of culture. The curious blending of old ideas with new ones is everywhere manifested, and the enormous amount of material will furnish data for sound comparisons.

Anthropologists will thank Major Powell very heartily for this volume and wish that the one for 1881-'82 will not be long delayed.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CIRCULAR.—Dr. Charles Rau has just published in the Proceedings of the National Museum for 1883, an appendix relative to contributions of aboriginal antiquities to the United States National Museum. This publication is very timely, for, notwithstanding the growing avarice for relics, the Smithsonian Institution has a warm place in the affections of many people, and constantly receives donations of aboriginal antiquities. Those who collect relics to sell care nothing about the environments, so that their specimens are comparatively worthless. On the other hand, those who donate their treasures to a public institution wish to invest them with all the value possible. Now it is to just such patrons of science that Dr. Rau has addressed his circular, advising them how to proceed in every case.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN.—The third number of Vol. VI of this standard periodical contains the following papers:

The Bridges of Ancient Rome. By F. C. Roberts.

Ancient Mexican and Cent. American Codices and Inscriptions. By Cyrus Thomas, Lectures on Polytheism, II. By F. G. Fleay.

Translations of the Obelisk in New York. By A. C. Merriam.

Sioux Folk-lore and Mythology. By J. Owen Dorsey.

Emblematic Mounds. By S. D. Peet.

As usual, the correspondence and notes are of great value.

The editorial article of the present number is upon relic-hunting *versus* archæological survey. The NATURALIST has always strenuously held that the most rigid scrutiny by accomplished observers should accompany every archæological investigation. Without any knowledge of the merits of the present case, the

writer of this note earnestly implores all concerned to examine cautiously their ground before hurrying onward. Perhaps Mr. Peet is a little too fond of the old explorers and a little too hard on Mr. Thomas and Mr. Carr. However that may be, it can do no harm to put the gentlemen on their guard.

PEABODY MUSEUM.—The 16th and 17th annual reports of the trustees of the Peabody Museum, forming Nos. 3 and 4, of Vol. III, contains the following anthropological papers:

Report of the Curator.

List of Additions to the Museum and Library.

Social and Political Position of Women among the Huron Iroquois Tribes. By Lucien Carr, Assistant Curator.

Human Remains from Caves in Coahuila, Mex. By C. A. Studley.

The White Buffalo Festival of the Uncapapas. By Alice C. Fletcher.

The Elk Mystery of the Ogallala. By Alice C. Fletcher.

Ceremony of the Four Winds by the Santee Sioux. By Alice C. Fletcher.

The Shadow or Ghost Lodge; an Ogallala Ceremony. By Alice C. Fletcher.

The Pipe Dance of the Omahas. By Alice C. Fletcher.

XVIIth Report of the Curator, with lists of additions.

Report on Meteoric Iron from Mounds, etc. By L. P. Kinnicutt, Ph.D.

The report of the curator is one of his best, dwelling with special fullness on his explorations in the mounds at Madisonville, Ohio. With reference to the large mounds near cemeteries the author is led to suspect that they are simple monuments marking burial sites. The spool-shaped copper ornaments found in collections are identified as earrings. But the most notable revelation is that with reference to the discovery of wrought meteoric iron. This may lead to the revision of some late discoveries.

Mr. Carr, having examined the literature of the subject, comes to the conclusion that "the Indian woman was not the overworked drudge she is usually represented to have been."

The most fascinating part of the report is that containing the papers of Miss Fletcher. A young woman of rare intelligence, filled with benevolence, and thirsting for knowledge, lives for two years in the wigwams of the Omahas and Sioux for the double purpose of doing them good and of learning their social condition. We have no doubt she was successful in the former, we are certain of her complete success in the latter. Indeed, some of the rites mentioned in Miss Fletcher's papers are for the first time described and illustrated.

The long lists of donations and accessions to the collection show how complete has been the success of the Peabody Museum.

MICROSCOPY AND HISTOLOGY.¹

MOUNTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING SECTIONS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS.—Dr. J. J. Mason describes the methods he employed in mounting the sections from which the plates illustrating his book² were "artotyped.

¹ Edited by Dr. C. O. WHITMAN, Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.

² Minute Structure of the Central Nervous System of certain Reptiles and Batrachians of America, 1879, 1882. cf. III, p. 910.